CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1830. [NO. 669.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68tf.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.
March 25. 68tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Levina Hines } Petition for dower.
To
The Court. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Frederick Ezzle and others,
Heirs at Law of Benjamin Ezzle, deceased, } Petition for Partition.
Vs.
The Real Estate of said dec.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley and Sarah Rackley his Wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, giving notice to the said Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley, and Sarah Rackley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Auction.

ON the 10th day of April next, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder,

One acre Lot north of the Court House, joining Mrs. Hacket's Lot.

One half acre Lot in Campbellton, known as No. 5.

One half acre Lot in do. do. No. 62.

Three acres or thereabouts, north side of Town, near the plantation formerly Maj. Cameron's, a beautiful building Lot.

Two and a half acres near the above, on the Hillsborough road.

Two and a half acres near do.

Six acres joining do. on which there is a small House near a good Spring.

29 acres near John Crow's, on the Camden road.

20 acres west of the Camden road, three miles from town.

50 acres on the Morganton road, near Beaver creek, 5 1-2 miles from town.

12 acres on Black river, joining the Dickson place.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, March 25

Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday the 10th day of April next, will be sold at the Town House, that large and commodious *HOUSE and LOT* near the Poplar Spring, formerly owned and occupied by Henry Moreno. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

DANIEL BAKER, Sen'r.
Fayetteville, March 17, 1830. 67ts.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

The Black Book.

A FEW copies of Mrs. Royall's celebrated *Black Book*, just received and for sale at the store of

H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 24.

Blanks for sale.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday, the 3d of May next, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND lying in the Districts of Averasborough, Carver's Creek, Neill's Creek, upper Little River and Buckhorn, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax for 1828, and all accruing costs.

Acres.		*Tax.*
200	on Black Mingo, listed by Matthew More, for Jno. Hamilton,	1 76
250	on Black River and elsewhere, by Wallace Mobley,	1 48
200	on Island Plantation, by Mich'l D. King,	2 74
420	on Carver's Creek, by do do do	
50	on head of Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 70
64	on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson,	1 24
540	on Neill's creek, by R. Whittington, for Prudence Avera,	3 05
200	on Dry creek, by Isaac Cofield, for David Gaskin,	1 76
617	on Black river, listed by Jonathan Darden,	5 94
114	in Hockaday's district, by O. Williams for Thos. Gardner,	1 22
15	on Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvil,	1 66
100	Joining Neill Beards, by George Searcy, for Nicholas Prince,	1 38
144¼	on Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,	2 15
133½	on Black river, by Thomas Young,	2 11
651	on Fish creek, by Mary Cox,	2 14
160	on Fish creek, by Jonathan Holly,	3 15
250	on Cedar creek, by Richard Huckaby, Jr.	2 52
99	on Neill's creek, by John A. Brown, for Richard Jones,	1 19
640	on Marsh branch, by Archibald Jones,	4 63
570	on Hector's creek, by Frederick Seaborn, for William Seaborn,	3 77
185	on Long branch, by do do Dolly Seaborn	2 37
300	on Possom branch, by do do for do do	
121	on Mill creek, by Stephen Senter, for the Heirs of Lewis Seawell,	1 46
120	on Cooper's branch, by Arthur Smith, for Richard Blalock,	2 06

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
March 18. 67ts.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received and now opening at Mr. John Lippitt's store, on Green street,
Cases of men's and boys' thick and lined and bound Shoes and Brogans,
Do do Ladies' straw Bonnets,
Do do Men's and boys' Hats,
Whittemore's cotton Cards, wire Seives, hair Combs, Writing, Letter, and Wrapping Paper.

Also—SHOE STOCK,

Such as black, red, green, yellow and white lining and hatter's Skins, silk and cotton boot Cord, shoe Thread, shoe Ornaments, Blacking, &c. &c.

☞The above will be sold very low.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, March 11, 1830. 66tf.

Notice.

FOR the purpose of paying the debts and finding supplies for the Family of Daniel Baker, Jr. deceased, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the tenth day of April next,

Two Negro Women,

Named Venus and Lucy. Six months credit will be given to purchasers by giving a bond and approved securities.

ANGUS KELLY, *Administrator.*
March 10, 1830 66ts.

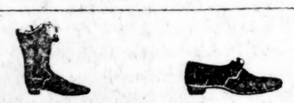
New Watches and Jewelry.

J. CAMPBELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that in addition to his former Stock, he has just received a new supply of *Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, and Plain* WATCHES, gold Chains, Gold and plated Seals, Keys, Rings, and Slides, a handsome assortment of Breastpins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings. Also, on hand, silver Spoons, Spectacles, self pointed Pencils, various articles of plated and Brittania Ware, Thermometers, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Rodger's fine Pen Knives, Military Trimmings, Swords, Dirks, percussion and plain pocket Pistols, Drums and Fifes, Flutes, Violins, &c. &c., together with a variety of other articles, all of which are offered for sale on the most favorable terms.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, particularly attended to.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1830. 65-6w.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo. Madder and Logwood.
February 25, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Cheap Paper.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, an assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. An additional and much larger supply is expected shortly, and will be kept constantly on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.
March 4, 1830.

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,

In the Senate of the United States.

On Mr. WEBSTER taking his seat, Mr. HAYNE rose and said:

I do not rise at this late hour,* Mr. President, to go at large into the controverted question between the Senator from Massachusetts and myself, but merely to correct some very gross errors into which he has fallen, and to afford explanations on some points, which, after what has fallen from that gentleman, may perhaps be considered as requiring explanation. The gentleman has attempted, through the whole course of his argument, to throw upon me the blame of having provoked this discussion. Though standing himself at the very head and source of this angry controversy, which has flowed from him down to me, he insists that I have troubled the waters. In order to give color to this charge, (wholly unfounded, sir, as every gentleman of this body will bear witness,) he alludes to my excitement when I first rose to answer the gentleman, after he had made his attack upon the South. He charges me with having then confessed that I had something rankling in my bosom which I desired to discharge. Sir, I have no recollection of having used that word. If it did escape me, however, in the excitement of the moment, it was indicative not of any personal hostility towards that Senator—for in truth, sir, I felt none—but proceeded from a sensibility, which could not but be excited by what I had a right to consider as an unprovoked and most unwarrantable attack upon the South, through me.

This gentleman boasts that he has escaped unhurt in the conflict. The shaft, it seems, was shot by too feeble an arm to reach its destination. Sir, I am glad to hear this. Judging from the actions of the gentleman, I had feared that the arrow had penetrated even more deeply than I could have wished. From the beating of his breast, and the tone and manner of the gentleman, I should fear he is most sorely wounded. In a better spirit, however, I will say, I hope his wounds may heal kindly, and leave no scars behind, and let me assure the gentleman, that however deeply the arrow may have penetrated, its point was not envenomed. It was shot in a fair and manly fight, and with the twang of the bow, have fled the feelings which impelled it. The gentleman indignantly repels the charge of having avoided the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Benton,] and selected me as his adversary, from any apprehension of being overmatched. Sir, when I found the gentleman passing over in silence the arguments of the Senator from Missouri, which had charged the East with hostility towards the West, and directing his artillery against me, who had made no such charge, I had a right to inquire into the causes of so extraordinary a proceeding. I suggested some as probable, and among them, that to which the gentleman takes such strong exception.—Sir, has he now given any sufficient reason for the extraordinary course of which I have complained? At one moment he tells us that "he did not hear the whole of the argument of the gentleman from Missouri," and again, "that having found "a responsible indorser of the bill, he did not think proper to pursue the drawer." Well, sir, if the gentleman answered the arguments which he did not hear, why attribute them to me, whom he did hear, and by whom they were certainly not urged? If he was determined to pursue the parties to the bill, why attempt to throw the responsibility on one who was neither the drawer nor the indorser? Let me once more, sir, put this matter on its true footing. I will not be forced to assume a position in which I have not chosen to place myself. Sir, I disclaim any intention whatever in my original remarks on the public lands, to impute to the East hostility towards the West. I imputed none. I did not utter one word to that effect. I said nothing that could be tortured into an attack upon the East.

I did not mention the "accursed tariff"—a phrase which the gentleman has put into my mouth. I did not even impute the policy of Mr. Rush to New England. In alluding to that policy, I noticed its source, and spoke of it as I thought it deserved. Sir, I am aware that a gentleman who rises without premeditation, to throw out his ideas on a question before the House, may use expressions of the force and extent of which he may, at the time, not be fully aware. I should not, therefore, rely so confidently on my own recollections, but for the circumstance, that I have not found one gentleman who heard my remarks, except the gentleman from Massachusetts himself, who supposed that one word had fallen from my lips that called for a reply of the tone and character of that which the gentleman from Massachusetts thought proper to pronounce—not one, who supposed that I had thrown out any imputations against the East, or justly subjected myself or the South to rebuke, unless, indeed, the principles for which I contended were so monstrous, as to demand unmeasured reprobation. Now, sir, what were those principles? I have already shewn, that, whether sound or unsound, they are not separated by a "hair's breadth" from those contended for by the gentleman himself in 1825, and, therefore, that he, of all men, had the least right to take exception to them.

Sir, the gentleman charges me with having unnecessarily introduced the slave question; with what justice, let those determine who heard that gentleman pointing out the superiority of Ohio over Kentucky, and attributing it to that happy stroke of New England policy, by which slavery was forever excluded North of the Ohio river. Sir, I was wholly at a loss to conceive why that topic had been introduced here at all, until the gentleman followed it up, by an attack upon the principles and the policy of the South. When that was done, the object was apparent, and it became my duty to take up the gauntlet which the gentleman had thrown down, and to come out, without reserve, in defence of our institutions, and our principles. The gentleman charges us with a morbid sensibility on this subject. Sir, it is natural and proper that we should be sensitive on that topic, and we must continue so, just so long as those who do not live among us, shall be found meddling with a subject, with which they have nothing to do, and about which they know nothing. But, sir, we will agree, now, henceforth, and forever, to avoid this subject altogether; never even to mention the word *slavery* on this floor, if the gentlemen on the other side will only consent not to intrude it upon us by forcing it unnecessarily into debate. When introduced however, whether by a hint, or a sneer, by the imputation of weakness to slave-holding States, or in any other way, we must be governed entirely by our own discretion, as to the manner in which the attack must be met. When the proposition was made here, to appropriate the public lands to emancipation, I met it with a protest. I have now met an attack of a different character by an argument.

The gentleman in alluding to the Hartford Convention told us he had nothing to do with it, and had nothing to say either for or against it, and yet he undertook, at the same time, to recommend that renowned assembly as a precedent to the South.

Sir, unkind as my allusion to the Hartford Convention has been considered by its supporters, I apprehend that this disclaimer of the gentleman's, will be regarded as "the unkindest cut of all." When the gentleman spoke of the Carolina Conventions, of Colleton, and Abbeville, let me tell him, that he spoke of that which never had existence, except in his own imagination. There have, indeed, been meetings of the people in those districts, composed, sir, of as high minded and patriotic men as any country can boast of, but we have had no "convention" as yet; and when South Carolina shall resort to such a measure for the redress of her grievances, let me tell the gentleman that, of all the assemblies that have ever been convened in this country, the Hartford Convention is the very last we shall consent to take as an example; nor will it find more favor in our eyes, from being recommended to us by the Senator from Massachusetts. Sir, we would scorn to take advantage of difficulties created by a foreign war, to wring from the federal government a redress even of our grievances. We are standing up for our constitutional rights in a time of profound peace; but if the country should, unhappily, be involved in a war to-morrow, we should be found flying to the standard of our country—first driving back the common enemy, and then insisting upon the restoration of our rights.

The gentleman, speaking of the tariff and internal improvements, said, that in supporting these measures he had but followed "a Carolina lead." He also quoted, with high encomium, the opinions of the present Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the other House, in relation to the latter subject. Now, sir, it is proper that the Senator from Massachusetts should be, once for all, informed, that South Carolina acknowledges no leaders, whom she is willing blindly to follow, in any course of policy. The "Carolina doctrines," in relation to the "American system," have been expounded to us by the resolutions of her legislature, and the remonstrances of her citizens, now upon your table; and when the gentleman shows us one of her distinguished sons expressing different sentiments, he neither changes her principles, nor subjects the State to a charge of inconsistency. Sir, no man can entertain a higher respect than I do, for the distinguished talents, high character, and manly independence of the gentleman alluded, to, (Mr. McDuffie,) but if he now entertains the opinions attributed to him, in relation to Internal Improvements and the public lands, there can be no doubt that his sentiments in these respects, differ widely from those of a large majority of the people of South Carolina; while in relation to the tariff, and other questions of vital importance, he not only goes heart and hand with us, but is himself a host.

The gentleman considers the tariff of 1816, and the bonus bill, as the foundations of the American system, and intimates, that the former would not have prevailed, but for South Carolina votes. Now, sir, as to the Tariff of 1816, I think a great mistake prevails throughout the country, in regarding it as the commencement of the existing policy. That was not a bill for increasing, but for reducing duties—During the war double duties had been resorted to, for raising the revenue necessary for its prosecution. Manufactures had sprung up under the protection incidentally afforded by the restrictive measures, and the war. On the restoration of peace, a scale of duties was to be established, adapted to the situation in which the country was, by that event, placed.—All agreed that the duties were to be reduced, and that this reduction must be gradual. We had a debt on our hands, of $140, or $150,000,000. Admonished by recent experience, a Navy was to be built up, and an extensive system of fortifications to be commenced. The operation, too, of a sudden reduction of duties upon the manufactures which had been forced into existence by the war, and which then bore their full proportion of the direct taxes, was also to be taken into consideration; and under all of these circumstances, it was determined to reduce the duties gradually, until they should reach the lowest amount necessary for revenue in time of peace. Such, sir, was the true character of the Tariff law of 1816. By that bill (reported, sir, by the lamented Lowndes, a steady opponent of the protecting system,) the duties on woollen and cotton goods, were at once reduced to 25 per cent. with a provision, that they should, in the course of three years, be further reduced to twenty per cent.; while, by the Tariff of 1824, the duties on the same articles were at once increased to 30 per cent., and were to go on increasing to 37½ per cent.; and by the Tariff of 1828, have been carried much higher. And yet the Tariff of 1816 is now quoted as an authority for the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, by which, duties admitted to be already high enough for all the purposes of revenue, are to go on increasing, year after year, for the avowed purpose of promoting domestic manufactures, by preventing importations. Suppose, sir, the New England gentlemen were now to join the South in going back to a Tariff for revenue, and were to propose to us gradually to reduce all the existing duties, so that they should come down in two or three years, to fifteen or twenty per cent.—would the gentleman consider us as sending in our adhesion to the American system, by voting for such a reduction? And if not, how can he charge the supporters of the Tariff of 1816 with being the fathers of that system? In this view of the subject, it is not at all material, whether the Representatives from South Carolina voted for that measure or not; or whether the passage of the bill depended on their votes. On looking into the Journals, however, it will be found that the bill actually passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 88 to 54; and would have succeeded, if every member from South Carolina had voted against it.

The gentleman next mentions the "Bonus Bill" as the first step in the system of Internal Improvement. That was a bill sir, not appropriating, but setting apart a fixed sum—(the Bank Bonus) for Internal Improvements, to be distributed among the States, on principles of perfect equality, and to be applied "by consent of the States" themselves. Though Mr. Madison put his veto on that bill, it was supposed, at the time, to be in the spirit of his own message; and though I must express my dissent from the measure, no doubt can exist, that if the system of Internal Improvement had been prosecuted on the principles of that bill, much of the inequality and injustice that have since taken place, would have been avoided. But, sir, I am by no means disposed to deny, or to conceal the fact, that a considerable change has taken place in the Southern States, and in South Carolina, in particular, in relation to Internal Improvements, since the measure was first broached, at the close of the last war. Sir, when we were restored to a state of peace, the attention of our prominent statesmen was directed to plans for the restoration of the country from the wounds of the war, and the public mind received a strong impulse towards Internal Improvements. The minds of the eminent men of the South had, by the events of that war, received from the time a direction rather favorable to the enlargement of the powers of the Government. They have seen the public arm paralized by the opposition to that war, and it was quite natural, that they should at that time rather be disposed to strengthen than to weaken the powers of the Federal Government. Internal Improvements sprung up in that heated soil, and I have no doubt that as a new question, hardly examined, and very little understood, the people of the South, for a short period, took up the belief that, to a certain extent, and under certain guards, the system could be beneficially and constitutionally pursued. But, sir, before time had been allowed for the formation of any fixed and settled opinions, the evils of the system were so fully developed, the injustice, the inequality, the corruption flowing from it, and the alarming extent of powers claimed for the Federal Government, by its supporters, became so manifest, as thoroughly to satisfy the South, that the system of Internal Improvement, on the principles on which it was to be administered, was not only unequal and unjust but a most alarming innovation on the Constitution.

The gentleman has alluded to my own vote on the survey bill of 1824. Sir, I have to return him my thanks for having afforded me by that allusion an opportunity for explaining my conduct in relation to the system of Internal Improvements. At the time that I was called to a seat in this House, I had been for many years removed from political life, and engaged in the arduous pursuit of a profession, which abstracted me almost entirely from the examination of political questions. The gentleman tells us he had not made up his own mind on this subject as late as 1817. Sir, I had not even fully examined it in 1823. But even at that time, I entertained doubts, both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the system. I came here with these feelings, and before I was yet warm in my seat, the survey bill of 1824 was brought up. We were then expressly told by its advocates, that its object was, not to establish a system of Internal Improvements, but merely to present to Congress and the country a full view of the whole ground, leaving it hereafter to be decided whether the system should be prosecuted, and if so, on what principles. Sir, I was induced to believe, that no great work would be undertaken until the object of that survey bill should be accomplished—that is to say, until the President should submit the whole scheme in one connected view, so that we should have before us at once all the measures deemed to be of "national importance," to which the attention of Congress might be directed.

Sir, I did suppose that a few great works, in which all the States would have a common interest, and which might therefore be considered as of "national importance," were alone intended to be embraced in that bill, and that in one or two years, the whole of the surveys would be completed, when Congress would have it in their power to decide whether the system should be carried on at all, and if so, on what principles? Sir, I know that more than one gentleman who voted for the survey bill of 1824, expressly stated at the time, that they did not intend to commit themselves on the general question; and I was one of that number. And it was expressly because I did not consider that bill, as committing those who supported it, for or against any system of Internal Improvement, that I voted against every amendment, calculated to give any expression of opinion, one way or the other. I was unwilling to deprive it of the character which it bore on its face, as a measure intended merely to bring before the public in a single view, the entire scheme, so as to enable us to judge of its practicability and expediency. Sir, in all these views and expectations, I was deceived. By the year 1826, it came to be fully understood that these surveys were never to be finished, and that $50,000 per annum was to be appropriated, merely to give popularity to the system, by feeding the hopes of the people in all parts of the country. In the mean time, too, appropriations were made and new works commenced, just as if no surveys were going on. Sir, as soon as I discovered the true character of the survey bill, I opposed it openly on this floor, and have since constantly voted against all appropriations for surveys. Sir, as to the system of Internal Improvement, my first impressions against it were fully confirmed, very soon after I took my seat here, and (except in cases which I consider as exceptions from the general rule,) I have uniformly voted against all appropriations for Internal Improvements, against the Cumberland Road, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and all other works of a similar character. But, sir, if the South, or the statesmen of the South, had committed themselves ever so deeply on this subject, does the gentleman from Massachusetts suppose, it would afford any excuse for their continued support of a system conducted on principles which now manifestly appear to be as unconstitutional as they are unequal and unjust? Surely not.

The Gentleman has made his defence for his conduct in relation to the tariff of 1828. He considers the country as being committed by the tariff of 1824, to go on with the system. Sir, we wholly deny that the country is in any way committed, or that Congress could commit it on such a subject, much less to the support of a ruinous, unjust, and unconstitutional policy. But how, if such a committal were possible, could the imposition of a duty of 20 or 30 per cent. commit us to the imposition of duties of 50 or 100? The gentleman is mistaken in supposing that I charged him with having in 1820, denounced the Tariff as "utterly unconstitutional," I stated that he had called its constitutionality in question. I have now before me the proceedings of the Boston meeting to which I referred, and will read them that there may be no mistake on the subject. In the resolutions reported by a committee, (of which Mr. W. was a member) it was among other things—

1. "*Resolved*, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned, and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of government, but that taxes imposed on the people for the benefit of any one class of men [the manufacturers] are equally inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution and with sound policy."

2. "*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the proposed tariff, and the principles on which it is avowedly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency, however different may be the motives of those who recommend them, to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people."

In support of these anti-tariff resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) Mr. Webster said—

"There is a power in names; and those who had pressed the tariff on Congress and on the country, had represented it as immediately and almost exclu-

*The lateness of the hour when Mr. W. resumed his seat, compelled Mr. H. to curtail his remarks in reply, especially those which related to the Constitutional question. In the Speech as here reported, the arguments omitted are supplied. The great importance of the question, makes it desirable, that nothing should be omitted necessary to its elucidation.

ly connected with domestic industry and national independence. In his opinion, no measure could prove more injurious to the industry of the country, and nothing was more fanciful than the opinion, that national independence rendered such a measure necessary. He certainly thought it might be doubted, whether Congress would not be acting somewhat against the spirit and intention of the constitution, in exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits and occupations of individuals, not as incidental to the exercise of any other power, but as a substantial and direct power. If such changes were wrought incidentally only, and were the necessary consequence of such impost as Congress for the leading purpose of revenue should enact, then they could not be complained of. But he doubted whether Congress fairly possessed the power of turning the incident into the principal; and instead of leaving manufactures to the protection of such laws, as should be passed with a primary regard to revenue, of enacting laws, with the avowed object of giving a preference to particular manufactures, &c."

Sir, these are good sound "Carolina doctrines," and if the gentleman finds reason to abandon them now,—we cannot consent to go with him.

We have been often reproached, sir, with lending our aid to some of the most obnoxious provisions of the Tariff of 1828. What was the fact? Not an amendment was put into that bill here which did not go to reduce the duties. That bill came to the Senate in a form in which it was known that it could not pass. Gentlemen who would not vote for it, in that shape,—but who wished it to pass, called upon us to aid them in amending it, to suit their own purposes. Sir, if we had lent our aid to such an object, we would have deserved any fate that could have befallen us. We proceeded throughout on the open and avowed ground of hostility to the whole system, and acted accordingly.

To disprove my observations, that the New England members generally did not support Internal Improvements in the west, before that memorable era,—the winter of 1825, the gentleman quoted two votes, in 1820, and 1821, reducing the price, or extending the time of payment for the Public Lands. Now, sir, the only objection to his authority is, that it has no manner of relation to the point in dispute. I stated that New England did not support Internal Improvements, as a branch of the American system, before 1825. The gentleman proves, that on two occasions, they voted for certain measures in relation to the Public Lands,—measures which I had always supposed had been forced upon Congress by motives of interest,—but which, whatever may have been their character, do not touch the point in dispute in the smallest degree. I think this mode of meeting my argument, however creditable to the gentleman's ingenuity, amounts to an acknowledgment that it is unanswerable.

The gentleman complains of his arguments having been misunderstood in relation to consolidation. He thinks my misapprehension almost miraculous in treating his as an argument in favor of the "consolidation of the government." Now, sir, what was the point in dispute between us? I had deprecated the consolidation of the government. I said not one word against "consolidation of the Union." I went further, and pointed out and deprecated some of the means, by which this consolidation was to be brought about. The gentleman gets up and attacks me and my argument at every point, ridicules our fears about "consolidation," and finally reads a passage from a letter of General Washington's, stating that one of the objects of the constitution was, "the consolidation of the Union." Surely sir, under these circumstances, I was not mistaken in saying, that the authority quoted did not apply to the case, as the point in dispute, was the "consolidation of the government," and not of "the Union." But, sir, the gentleman has relieved me from all embarrassment on this point, by going fully into the examination of the Virginia doctrine of '98, and while he denounces them, giving us his own views of the powers of the Federal Government; views which, in my humble judgment, stop nothing short of the consolidation of all power, in the hands of the Federal Government. Sir, when I last touched on this topic I did little more than quote the high authorities, on which our doctrines rest, but after the elaborate argument which we have just heard from the gentleman from Massachusetts, it cannot be supposed, that I can suffer them to go to the world unanswered. I entreat the Senate therefore to bear with me, while I go over as briefly as possible the most prominent arguments of the gentleman.

The propositien which I laid down, and from which the gentleman dissents, is taken from the Virginia resolutions of '98, and is in these words, "that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise by the Federal Government of powers not granted by the compact [the constitution] the States who are parties thereto, have a right to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them." The gentleman insists that the States have no right to decide whether the constitution has been violated by acts or Congress or not,—but that the Federal Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of its own powers, and that in case of a violation of the constitution, however "deliberate, palpable and dangerous," a State has no constitutional redress, except where the matter can be brought before the Supreme Court, whose decision must be final and conclusive on the subject. Having thus distinctly stated the points in dispute between the gentleman and myself, I proceed to examine them. And here it will be necessary to go back to the origin of the Federal Government. It cannot be doubted, and is not denied, that before the formation of the constitution, each State was an independent sovereignty, possessing all the rights and powers appertaining to independent nations; nor can it be denied that, after the constitution was formed, they remained equally sovereign and independent, as to all powers, not expressly delegated to the Federal Government. This would have been the case even, if no positive provision to that effect had been inserted in that instrument. But to remove all doubt, it is expressly declared, by the 10th article of the amendment of the constitution, "that the powers not delegated to the States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The true nature of the Federal constitution therefore is, (in the language of Mr. Madison,) "a compact to which the States are parties," a compact by which each State acting in its sovereign capacity, has entered into an agreement with the other States, by which they have consented that certain designated powers shall be exercised by the U. States, in the manner prescribed in the instrument. Nothing can be clearer, than that, under such a system, the Federal Government, exercising strictly delegated powers, can have no right to act beyond the pale of its authority; and that all such acts are void. A State, on the contrary, retaining all powers not expressly given away, may lawfully act in all cases where she has not voluntarily imposed restrictions upon herself. Here then is a case of a compact between sovereigns, and the question arises—what is the remedy for a clear violation of its express terms by one of the parties? And here the plain obvious dictate of common sense, is in strict conformity with the understanding of mankind, and the practice of nations in all analagous cases—"that where resort can be had to no common superior, the parties to the compact, must themselves, be the rightful judges whether the bargain has been pursued or violated." (Madison's Report, p. 20.) When it is insisted by the gentleman that one of the parties—the Federal Government) "has the power of deciding ultimately and conclusively upon the extent of its own authority," I ask for the grant of such a power. I call upon the gentleman to show it to me in the constitution. It is not to be found there. If it is to be inferred from the nature of the compact, I aver, that not a single argument can be urged in support of such an inference, in favor of the Federal Government, which would not apply, with at least equal force, in favor of a State. All sovereigns are of necessity equal, and any one State, however small in population or territory, has the same rights as the rest, just as the most insignificant nation in Europe, is as much sovereign as France, Russia, or England.

The very idea of a division of power by compact, is destroyed by a right claimed and exercised by either to be the exclusive interpreter of the instrument. Power is not divided, where one of the parties can arbitrarily determine its limits. A compact between two, with a right reserved to one, to expound the instrument according to his own pleasure, is no compact at all, but an absolute surrender of the whole subject matter to the arbitrary discretion of the party who is constituted the judge. This is so obvious, that, in the conduct of human affairs between man and man, a common superior is always looked to as the expounder of contracts. But if there be no common superior, it results, from the very nature of things, that the parties *must be their own judges.*—This is admitted to be the case where treaties are formed between independent nations, and if the same rule does not apply to the federal compact, it must be because the federal is superior to the State Government, or because the States have surrendered their sovereignty. Neither branch of this proposition can be maintained for a moment. I have already shewn that all sovereigns must, as such, be equal. It only remains, therefore, to inquire whether the States have surrendered their sovereignty, and consented to reduce themselves to mere corporations. The whole form and structure of the Federal Government, the opinions of the framers of the Constitution, and the organization of State Governments, demonstrate that though the States have surrendered certain specific powers, they have not surrendered their sovereignty. They have each an independent legislature, executive, judiciary, and exercise jurisdiction over the lives and property of their citizens. They have, it is true, voluntarily restrained themselves from doing certain acts, but, in all other respects, they are as omnipotent as any independent nation whatever. Here, however, we are met by the argument that the Constitution was not formed by *the States* in their sovereign capacity, but by *the People*, and it is therefore inferred that the Federal Government being created by all the People, must be supreme, and though it is not contended that the Constitution may be rightfully violated, yet it is insisted, that from the decisions of the Federal Government there can be no appeal. It is obvious that this argument rests on the idea of State inferiority. Considering the Federal Government as one whole, and the States merely as component parts, it follows of course, that the former is as much superior to the latter, as the whole is to the parts of which it is composed. Instead of deriving power by delegation from the States to the Union, this scheme seems to imply that the individual States derive their power from the United States, just as petty Corporations may exercise so much power, and no more, as their superior may permit them to enjoy. This notion is entirely at variance with all our conceptions of State rights, as those rights were understood by Mr Madison and others, at the time the Constitution was framed. I deny that the Constitution was framed by the People in the sense in which that word is used on the other side, and insist that it was framed by the States acting in their sovereign capacity. When, in the preamble of the Constitution we find the words "we, the People of the United States," it is clear, they can only relate to the People as citizens of the several States, because the Federal Government was not then in existence.

We accordingly find, in every part of that instrument, that the people are always spoken of in that sense. Thus in the 2d section of the 1st article, it is declared, "that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several States." To show that, entering into this compact, the States acted in their sovereign capacity, and not merely as parts of one great community, what can be more conclusive than the historical fact, that when every State had consented to it except one, she was not held to be bound. A majority of the people in any State, bound that State, but nine-tenths of all the people of the United States could not bind the people of Rhode Island, until Rhode Island, as a State, had consented to the compact. It cannot be denied, that, at the time the Constitution was framed, the people of the United States were members of regularly organized governments, citizens of independent States; and, unless these State governments had been dissolved, it was impossible that the people could have entered into any compact but as citizens of these States. Suppose an assent to the Constitution had been given by all the people within a certain district of any State, but that the State in its sovereign capacity, had refused its assent, would the people of that district have become citizens of the United States? Surely not. It is clear then, that, in adopting the Constitution the people did not act, and could not have acted in any other character than as citizens of their respective States. And if, on the adoption of the Constitution, they became citizens of the United States, it was only by virtue of that clause in the Constitution which declares "that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." In choosing members to the Convention, the States acted through their Legislatures, by whose authority the Constitution, when framed, was submitted for ratification to Conventions of the People, the usual and most appropriate organ of the sovereign will. I am not disposed to dwell longer on this point, which does appear in my mind to be too clear to admit of controversy. But I will quote from Mr. Madison's Report, which goes the whole length in support of the doctrines for which I have contended:

"The other position involved in this branch of the resolution, namely, 'that the States are parties to the Constitution, or compact,' is, in the judgment of the committee equally free from objection." It is, indeed, true, that the term 'States' is sometimes used in a vague sense, and sometimes in different senses, according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each; sometimes the particular governments established by those societies; sometimes those societies as organized into those particular governments; and, lastly, it means *the people composing those political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity.*" Although it might be wished that the perfection of language admitted less diversity in the signification of the same words, yet little inconvenience is produced by it where the true sense can be collected with certainty from the different applications. In the present instance, whatever different constructions of the term 'States,' in the resolution, may have been entertained, all will at least concur in that last mentioned; because, in that sense, the Constitution was submitted to the 'States;' in that sense the 'States' ratified it; and in that sense of the term 'States,' they are consequently parties to the compact, from which the powers of the Federal Government result."

Having now established the position that the Constitution was a compact between sovereign and independent States, having no common superior, "it follows of necessity," (to borrow the language of Mr. Madison) "that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated, and consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide, in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition."

But, the gentleman insists that the tribunal provided by the Constitution, for the decision of controversies between the States and the Federal Government, is the Supreme Court. And here again I call for the authority on which the gentleman rests the assertion, that the Supreme Court has any jurisdiction whatever over questions of sovereignty between the States and the U. States. When we look into the Constitution, we do not find it there. I put entirely out of view any act of Congress on the subject. We are not looking into the laws, but the Constitution.

It is clear that questions of sovereignty are not the proper subjects of judicial investigation. They are much too large, and of too delicate a nature to be brought within the jurisdiction of a Court of justice. Courts, whether supreme or subordinate, are the mere creatures of the sovereign power designed to expound and carry into effect its sovereign will.—No independent state ever yet submitted to a Judge on the bench, the true construction of a compact between itself and another sovereign. All Courts may incidentally take cognizance of treaties, where rights are claimed under them; but who ever heard of a Court making an inquiry into the authority of the agents of the high contracting parties to make the treaty,—whether its terms had been fulfilled, or whether it had become void, on account of a breach of its conditions on either side? All these are political, and not judicial questions. Some reliance has been placed on those provisions of the Constitution which constitute "one Supreme Court," which provide "that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties," and which declare "that the Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c. shall be the supreme law of the land," &c. Now, as to the name of the Supreme Court, it is clear that the term has relation only to it supremacy, over the inferior Courts provided for by the Constitution, and has no reference whatever to any supremacy over the sovereign States. The words are, "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time establish," &c. Though jurisdiction is given "in cases arising under the Constitution," yet it is expressly limited to "cases in law and equity," shewing conclusively that this jurisdiction was incidental merely to the ordinary administration of justice, and not intended to touch high questions of conflicting sovereignty. When it is declared that the Constitution and the laws of the United States, "made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land," it is manifest that no indication is given either as to the power of the Supreme Court, to bind the States by its decision, nor as to the course to be pursued in the event of laws being passed not in pursuance of the Constitution. And I beg leave to call gentlemen's attention to the striking fact, that the powers of the Supreme Court in relation to questions arising under "the laws and the Constitution," are co-extensive with those arising under treaties. In all of these cases the power is limited to questions arising "in the law and equity," that is to say, to cases where jurisdiction is incidentally acquired in the ordinary administration of justice. But as with regard to treaties, the Supreme Court has never assumed jurisdiction over questions arising between the sovereigns who are parties to it, so under the Constitution they cannot assume jurisdiction over questions arising between the individual States and the United States.

If they should do so, they would be acting entirely out of their sphere. Umpires are indeed sometimes appointed by special agreement, but in the case before us, there can be no pretence that the Supreme Court have been specially constituted umpires. But if the Judiciary are, from their character and the peculiar scope of their duties, unfit for the high office of deciding questions of sovereignty, much more strongly is the Supreme Court disqualified from assuming the umpirage between the States and the United States, because it is created by and is indeed merely one of the departments of the Federal Government. The United States have a Supreme Court, each State has also its Supreme Court. Both of them in the ordinary administration of justice, must, of necessity, decide on the constitutionality of laws, but when it becomes a question of sovereignty between these two independent Governments, the subject-matter is equally removed from the jurisdiction of both. If the Supreme Court of the United States can take cognizance of such a question, so can the Supreme Courts of the States. But, sir, can it be supposed for a moment, that when the States proceeded to enter into the compact, called the constitution of the United States, they could have designed, nay, that they could, under any circumstances, have consented to leave to a court to be created by the Federal government, the power to decide, finally, on the extent of the powers of the latter, and the limitations on the powers of the former. If it had been designed to do so, it would have been so declared, and assuredly some provision would have been made to secure, as umpires, a tribunal somewhat differently constituted from that whose appropriate duties is the ordinary administration of justice. But to prove, as I think, conclusively, that the Judiciary were not designed to act as umpires, it is only necessary to observe that, in a great majority of cases, that court could manifestly not take jurisdiction of the matters in dispute. Whenever it may be designed by the Federal Government to commit a violation of the Constitution, it can be done, and always will be done in such a manner as to deprive the court of all jurisdiction over the subject. Take the case, of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, it is admitted that the Supreme Court have no jurisdiction. Suppose Congress should, for the acknowledged purpose of making an equal distribution of the property of the country, among States or individuals, proceed to lay taxes to the amount of $50,000,000 a year. Could the Supreme Court take cognizance of the act laying the tax, or marking the distribution? Certainly not.

(To be concluded next week.)

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Washington—"In the Navy a rigid scrutiny is going on, and proves to have been much wanted; the Secretary, Mr. Branch, appears to have been but little known, and less understood among you. Depend on it, his talents, honesty, decision, and perseverence will ere long place that department of the government, in a situation which will confer honor upon him, and the service."

The same writer observes—"You have heard of divisions and difficulties in the cabinet; from all I can see and learn, every thing goes on in perfect harmony, the public business is strictly attended to, and all who have business with the departments express their satisfaction."

Philadelphia, March 22.

We learn, with deep regret, that WILLIAM MILLER, Jr. Esq., a young lawyer of this city, who enjoyed a valuable reputation in every respect, was killed yesterday, at Naaman's Creek, on the borders of Delaware, in a duel with Lieutenant CHARLES G. HUNTER, of the U. S. Navy. It is said that Mr. Miller died on the spot, the ball of his adversary having perforated his lungs. This melancholy catastrophe has excited great sensation. We have received several communications on the subject, which we do not publish, because individuals are impeached in them, of whose agency in the affair we know nothing, and much of passion is naturally and excusably blended with every representation of the moment.

National Gazette.

"The Law and the Profits."—Some years since, two men in Middlebury, Vt. commenced a litigation about *six eggs*, which was appealed from one court to another, until at length the costs exceeded 4,000 dollars.

FOREIGN.

New York, March 23.

Later from England.—The Liverpool packet *New York*, brings us papers from London to the 15th ult. inclusive, in which we find various items that will interest our readers. The report in the House of Representatives of Mr. *Mallary* adverse to any change in the Tariff, had produced a marked effect in London.—The Times of the 11th, says: The recently arrived papers from the United States contain matter of some importance to the commerce and shipping interests of this country. All expectation that the tariff would be modified into a shape less unfavorable to the introduction of British manufactured goods, appears to be discouraged by the report of the committee of Congress on that subject, which maintains the absolute inexpediency at present of meddling in any way with the regulations of the tariff.

The London Times says,

It does not, undoubtedly, belong to England to declaim with much violence against any "protection," as it is called, of native industry in the United States. Nor, if it be true, as insisted on by the editor of the American *Evening Post*, in an article on the "negotiations with England," that the tariff has occasioned a great national animosity here against America, because of the notion entertained that the measure originated in feelings of hatred to Great Britain, can such animosity be too soon got rid of, as a most silly, groundless, and unworthy sentiment. We do not believe one word of the assertion that the tariff arose out of any dislike to England, but merely and simply out of that disposition which actuates most nations, and none more than England herself, to prefer what they conceive to be their own interests to those of foreigners. Nay, were not the several classes of merchants and manufacturers, and land owners, in the United States, themselves as much possessed of that rival selfishness, and upon the very subject of the tariff too, as were the advocates of American, in opposition to British manufacture? And what right have we to quarrel with Americans for establishing a monopoly in their own favour to the exclusion of English goods? Do we attribute the furious spirit of monopoly evinced by our own silk manufacturers, our glovers, our iron masters, our wool growers, our ship owners, our agriculturists, to *hatred* of all classes of us their countrymen, whom they would tax,—nay, whom some among them would starve,—to serve themselves and their own individual profits? No, it is all self-love in America, as in England; there is, we believe, notwithstanding a little occasional growl between *John Bull* and *Jonathan*, an infinitely stronger disposition towards solid friendship and fraternity between them than between any two other nations under Heaven. So far from this moment being, according to the American editor, (who wishes to enhance the merit of General *Jackson's* Government as compared with that of his predecessor,) unfavorable to the success of a negotiation with England on behalf of the United States, we think we can affirm, from a pretty extensive observation of the feeling of this country towards our trans-Atlantic brethren, that old annoyances are hourly wearing out, and that there never did exist a time when impartial justice might be arrived at between the two Governments with less risk of interruption from national prejudices here.

At the same time let us add, that neither now, nor at any period, do we consider it likely that America will obtain from this country, unless its negotiations be conducted in absolute secrecy, and by incapable or dishonest agents, the concession of advantages which can only be yielded to the injury of some important British interest or object. Mr. McLane, doubtless, is as likely as any other individual to obtain for America whatever she can rightfully solicit: he is a courteous gentleman, shrewd, dexterous, and persevering; but we doubt whether he will succeed because we are inclined to think he ought not, in wresting the exclusive supply of our West India Colonies from the North American Provinces of England, and in transferring it to the United States. A vast portion of the prosperity of the Canadas depends on their enjoying this traffic, and we hope that it will not, by any act of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, be taken away from them, after the confident prospects of its stability held out to the empire by Mr. Canning.

Mr. *McLane* had an interview on the 10th February with Lord Aberdeen. What the prospects of success are in regard to his West India negotiations, may be in part inferred from the above article of so leading a paper as the Times.

The Cotton Market had, it will be seen, receded about 1-8th of a penny, owing, among other things, to large arrivals of the staple from the United States.

The London Globe says—It is understood that negociations are going on between the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, South America, and the United States for the purpose of putting an end, for a certain period at least, to hostilities between Spain and the South American Republics.

Liverpool, 16th February.

The demand for cotton last week was on a moderate scale, the business being 11,770 bales.

Although the principal purchases have been made in new Upland, we must notice a further reduction in prices of ½d. per lb., (the chief sale being at 6¼ a 6½d.) arising from the heavy supplies received during the week, and the solicitude of importers to realise without delay; the few sales made of Sea Islands are at a reduction of ½d. per lb. The import of the week was 34,000 bales, and from the 1st January to that time, the total supply was 66,540 bales, against 102,460 to same period of 1829; the decrease from the United States being 26,700 bales. The sales on Saturday and yesterday were estimated at 5000 bales; but no change in prices has taken place.

FROM COLOMBIA—HIGHLY INTERESTING.

New York, March 24, 1830.

Very late from Bogota.—By the brig Athenian, Captain Chapman, we have received Bogota papers and letters to Feb. 14th inclusive. We have also been permitted to copy from a letter of the Colombian Secretary of State to the Consulate General in this city, the following bases of a Constitution, which *have been approved by the Congress:*

1. The integrity of the Republic of Colombia is confirmed as established by the fundamental law [of 1819.]

2. Its government shall be one, [uno] popular, representative and elective.

3. The supreme power, in its exercise, shall always be divided into legislative, executive and judicial.

4. The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, whose acts shall receive the sanction of the Executive.

5. The legislative power shall never be delegated to any person or corporation.

6. The Executive power shall reside in the President of the Republic, and will necessarily be exercised through the agency of Ministers, Secretaries of State.

7. A Council of State will aid the President in the more important business of his administration.

8. Justice will be administered by Courts and Judicatures, with entire independence in their exercise.

9. For the better government of the Republic, the territory will be divided into Departments, Provinces, Cantons, and Parishes.

10. Chambers of Districts will be established, with power to deliberate and decide on all municipal and local affairs of the Departments, and to represent [to the government] whatever may concern the general interests of the Republic.

Sec. 1. Each Department whose population, wealth, and other circumstances, are sufficient to sustain such an establishment separately, with advantage to the public, will have a District Chamber.

Sec. 2. Each Department which on account of the smallness of its population or other causes, cannot sustain this establishment with public advantage, will be connected for this purpose with an adjoining Department.

11. The periods of election will be prolonged, to avoid the inconveniences which result from frequent changes in the high functionaries, or even the repeated election of the same functionaries.

12. No power or magistrate shall have unlimited authority, or any other authority than is given by the Constitution.

13. No power or magistrate shall have authority so suspend individual security, except in cases specified by the Constitution.

14. Every public functionary is subject to responsibilty. The President is irresponsible, except in the cases of high treason specified in the Constitution.

15. The Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion, is the religion of the state. The government exercising the office of protectorate of the Colombian Church, no other public worship will be permitted.

16. The Constitution guaranties personal security, the right of property, equality before the law, the liberty of the press, liberty of employment, and the right of petition.

Revolution in Chili.—We have already mentioned, says the Journal of Commerce, that symptoms of a revolution had appeared in Chili. It would seem from the subjoined, which we copy from a Bogota paper of January 21st, that the work has been consummated. Private letters from Guayaquil contain the following:—"A Revolution has broken out in Chili. General Prieto has possessed himself of the Capital with an armed force, and deposed the constitutional Director, Pinto. The greatest excesses have been committed."

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Canal Commerce and Navigation.—The *Philadelphia National Gazette* of the 22d inst. states, that in the week ending on the 19th, there passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal one hundred and two vessels, exclusive of passage boats, that is, from the Delaware to the Chesapeake 45 vessels, and from the Chesapeake to the Delaware 57 vessels; it is further added, that the Canal is in fine order, and the trade every day increasing.

The citizens of Norfolk will hail this information with satisfaction, as it is impossible not to perceive the close and intimate connexion that this Canal has with the Dismal Swamp Canal. We now have inland navigation, from the head waters of the Roanoke, and all its tributary streams, to the City of Philadelphia, about seven to eight hundred miles. No two works have ever been under a darker cloud for many years, than these two Canals, but the bright rays of the sun are now upon them. Thanks are due to the persevering individuals, who, under so many difficulties, continued their efforts to accomplish works of so great national benefit, and incalculable advantage to Philadelphia and Norfolk, and more particularly to the Planters and Farmers of North Carolina, and those of Virginia, on the Roanoke, and the waters falling into it, with those of the Chowan, Meherrin, Nottoway, &c. &c.

It is not with any view to excite jealousy, or express triumph, that we advert to the fact, but the increased, and rapidly increasing commerce through the Dismal Swamp Canal is too evident to require proofs. It is true that the silent introduction of produce, through the Canal, attracts no notice. In the last Herald the arrival of five boats was announced, having on board 451 bales of cotton, 140 hogsheads of tobacco, 792 barrels of flour, and 30 kegs of lard. Now it is probable, that, except those interested, not ten of our citizens knew of these arrivals until they were announced in the papers: but suppose these articles had come in wagons and carts?

It is to be regretted that feelings of jealousy should be excited in the minds of some of our fellow citizens of North Carolina; but time and truth will dispel those feelings, and demonstrate, that, as respects the general interests of the two States, the Canal is of equal, if not greater advantage to our sister State of North Carolina than to Virginia. Indeed it may well be doubted, whether those places, where jealousies exist, will not be more benefited than where no such feeling prevails. But it is evident, that *North Carolina is a great agricultural State*, and the greater facilities which are given to the exportation of her abundant, rich and various productions, the more she is benefited.

Valuable Cargo of Domestic Fabrics.—The Columbia Republican of Hudson, has this paragraph under date of 23d instant:

Hudson Barge No. 2, left this city for New York on Saturday last, towed by the steam boat Gen. Jackson, with a cargo consisting of broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, calicoes, and plain cottons, manufactured in this city and vicinity—together with various kinds of country produce, amounting in all to upwards of *one hundred thousand dollars.*

Strange Consolation.—A letter from Leslie, the artist, on the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, is published in the National Gazette, in which the writer, alluding to the cause of his sudden decease, is made to say —"it is some consolation to his friends to know that his death about this time was inevitable."—*Inq.*

Caution.—We would caution the public against a quantity of spurious coin in imitation of American half dollars. Many of them have, within a few days, been detected.—*N. E. Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1830.

That we might not be too much crowded by Mr. Hayne's Speech, and advertisements, we have been at the trouble and expense of printing a supplement to accompany this sheet

CAUTION.—*Spontaneous Combustion.*—An instance of spontaneous combustion of Cotton and Tanner's Oil, (which had accidentally come in contact) occurred in the store of Messrs. Thos. Fuller & Co, in this town, on Sunday night last, which, but for its discovery a little after 10 o'clock, would in all probability have caused the destruction of one-fourth of the business part of the town.

It would no doubt be of service, and we should feel obliged to any friend acquainted with the subject, who would furnish us with a list, for publication, of all the substances which ignite on coming into contact.

A Post Office has been established at Nelson's, 15 miles from this place, on the Camden road, of which Mr. Nelson is Postmaster.

Next Presidency—Political Speculations.—Those two pinks of morality and manners, the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*, and the *U. S. Telegraph*, have lately had a falling out, in consequence of the former having announced Gen. Jackson as a candidate for re-election, which annunciation the latter says is ill-timed, ill-advised, and unauthorised; whereupon the Courier says that Duff Green is not a Jackson man at heart, but that he wants to bring in Mr. Calhoun. A letter from Washington, also says that it is reported there that the Telegraph is about to hoist the Southern flag, with the name of Mr. Calhoun and the motto "anti-Tariff," inscribed upon it. That all Judge McLean's influence will be added to Mr. Calhoun's. That Gen. Jackson will probably decline being a candidate for re-election under this state of things, and that then Mr. Van Buren will be a candidate, and perhaps Col. Richard M. Johnson!!

We hope the Telegraph may not take up Mr. Calhoun. It would go far to blast his prospects.

It will be recollected that on Monday week, the 15th inst. a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank will be held, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption of the amended charter offered by the Legislature, or of taking measures to close its operations more summarily. The question is one of importance, not to the Stockholders only, but to the well being of the people, individually and collectively. As such, we could have wished to see it discussed, with an ability adequate to its importance.

Our own crude opinions are, that we cannot now do without Banks; that the existence of the U. States Bank *alone* in the State (notwithstanding we think it has done much good) is most earnestly to be deprecated; that it is of paramount importance to have *local* Banks; that it will be an unfortunate day for North Carolina when her Legislature shall involve her in a scheme of *State* Banking; and that it were a consummation most devoutly to be desired, that the Cape Fear Bank, which has always been ably and prudently managed, and has long done business upon true business principles, should be rechartered, with all the conditions which experience has shewn to be necessary to secure its faithful management, and without the burden of the unjust tax it now pays to the State Treasury. If we could hope to prevail against the stump orations with which the people in many parts of the State are annually gulled upon this subject, this hobby upon which men ride into our Legislative Halls, we might yet make an effort to provoke a discussion of the impolicy of *State* Banking, and of the equal impolicy of resigning the entire control of the money-ed operations of the people into the hands of the U. S. Bank. But what can we hope to accomplish, while opposed by prejudice and selfishness, and unaided by men of talents and influence, who could hardly be roused to an effort, if the salvation of the State depended upon it?

Georgia.—The Savannah Georgian states that an arrangement has just been made by which the notes of all the Georgia Banks, except the Bank of Columbus, will hereafter be received at par by all the Banks, in that city, including the Branch of the United States Bank.

The Winyaw, (S. C.) Intelligencer takes exception to the brief commendatory remarks made by us a week or two ago, upon Mr. Webster's Speech, and especially to the remark that he had pointed out the proper tribunal for passing upon the constitutionality of a law of Congress. (We of course meant the Supreme Court, and do not know how the Intelligencer could think that we *avoided* saying so.) It has arrayed the names of Madison, Jefferson, Pendleton and Gov. Randolph, against Mr. Webster. *We* shall not presume to argue the question, after it has passed through such able hands. If Mr. Webster's Speech be not conclusive, show us the argument to controvert it; for we have yet seen nothing to shake our confidence in its correctness. As well, it seems to us, may the people of any one of the counties of this State resist a law of our State Legislature, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and assert that they, *the sovereign people*, are the judges of that fact, as the *sovereign States* may resist a law of Congress, and declare themselves the judges of its constitutionality. The people of this State have not, by the Constitution, given to their judiciary the power to try the constitutionality of a law of our Legislature, nor indeed have they given it *any* power by that instrument; and yet who has ever denied that power as belonging to it?

The following is the section of the Federal Constitution prescribing the power of the Federal Judiciary:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of the different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects."

The Intelligencer says that "the people of South Carolina have as yet *besought* no assistance" in support of their principles. The people of South Carolina probably have not, but those who wish to be considered the leaders of a party, have. Their memorials to the different States, asking their concurrence with the South Carolina doctrines, certainly look something like asking assistance. The very language of the Columbia Telescope, in condemning which we gave occasion to the Intelligencer to make the above assertion, takes it for granted that North Carolina will support them; "The Southern States must stand to their arms." We have done some good, if we have been the means of undeceiving the Intelligencer, and its party, on this point.

CONGRESS.

The Senate has been almost exclusively engaged with closed doors upon Executive business; the result of which is that a large number of the President's nominations have been confirmed. Only one is said to have been rejected, that of Samuel Herrick, who was nominated as Attorney of the U. S. for the District of Ohio, in place of Jos. S. Benham, removed. The following appointments are all of any importance that we have seen announced.

James Wade, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Swansborough, in the State of North Carolina, from 2d of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

John D. Jones, to be Naval Officer for the District of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 22d of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

Wm. E. Hayne, to be Appraiser of Goods for the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, vice Andrew Smylie, removed.

Conway Whittle, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, vice Moses Myers removed.

William B. Lewis, of Tennessee, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury, vice William Lee, removed.

On Thursday the 25th, the Senate sat nearly seven hours with closed doors. The only nominations which were finally acted on were those of William King, as Collector of the port of Bath in Maine, and of James D. Westcott, as Secretary of the Territory of Florida—both of which were confirmed.

The Senate has adopted a resolution of Mr. Holmes, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report what number of subordinate officers of the Customs have been removed since the 4th of March 1829; and another requiring the Postmaster General to report the number of Postmasters who have been removed since the same period.

Mr. Barton has submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, the Senate is vested with a concurrent power in the appointments to office.

That removals from office, except in cases of impeachment, is no where provided for, in express terms, by the Constitution; but it is to be regarded generally, as a part, or the necessary consequence, of the exercise of the appointing power; the constitutional appointment of one person to an office, held at will, and already full, necessarily displacing and suspending the incumbent:

That from the necessity of the case, and according to the practice of the Government, the President possesses the power to remove, or suspend, from office for causes which render such removal, or suspension necessary, in order to ensure a due execution of the laws, upon the cause being established according to law.

That a practice of removing from office for no such causes as above mentioned, but for the sole purpose of making vacancies, to be filled by such as have been adherents and partizans in an election, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, an encroachment on the just rights of the Senate, and dangerous to the prosperity of the Government, and liberties of the country.

That where such a practice appears to exist, it is the right and duty of the Senate not to shut its eyes to the causes of removal, but to inquire into them, when alleged and denied, by proper call on the President; and when alleged and admitted, or not denied, to act upon them in such manner as it shall deem most likely to preserve the sacred trust committed to its charge, and to maintain the constitutional balance of the Government, & the lawful rights of the citizen.

This resolution lies on the table.

The House of Representatives has been a good deal engaged in debate upon the bill to make a National Road from Buffalo, in the State of New York, to N. Orleans, via Washington City. Messrs. Hemphill of Pa., Blair and Isaacs of Tenn., Craig of Va., Ramsay of Pa., and Smyth of Va., supported the bill, and Messrs. P. P. Barbour of Va., and Carson of N. C. opposed it. No question has yet been taken.

Mr. Barringer has laid the following resolutions on the table.

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be directed to report a bill to reduce or fix the salaries of the Collectors of the Customs, Inspectors of the Revenue, Surveyors of Ports and Harbors, and of persons connected with the Collection of the Customs at the sums here following.

To all Collectors and Inspectors whose present compensation exceeds $3,500, at $3,000.

To all Collectors and Inspectors whose present compensation exceeds $3,000, and is less than $3,500, at $2,500.

To all Collectors, Inspectors and Surveyors, whose present compensation exceeds $2,500, and is less than $3,000, at $2,000.

To all Collectors, Inspectors, Surveyors, and persons connected with Customs, whose present compensation exceeds $2,000, and is less than $2,500, at $1,750.

To all persons above named, whose present compensation exceeds $1,750 and is less than $2,000, at $1,500.

The bill to exempt revolutionary pensioners from arrest and imprisonment, on process issued by the U. States, and to prevent their pensions or any part thereof from being alienated to pay any debt sued for, has passed through a Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading by the casting vote of the Speaker.

American Silk.—The Precurseur, a paper published at Lyons, in France, mentions that samples of Philadelphia silk have been assayed in that city, with the most favorable results. The assay was made at the request of the Chamber of Commerce; and the following is a notice concerning it, which will naturally interest many of our readers.

"The assay took place recently upon a sample prepared by Mr. d'Homergue, of Nismes, son of Louis d'Homergue, late proprietor of a splendid filature of silk in said town.

It results from the assay, publicly executed at Lyons, by Pierre Mazel, licensed assayer of silk, that the raw silk obtained in Philadelphia is of an extraordinary quality, and is admirably adapted to all the uses of fabrication, its degree of fineness is 16 dwt., so that it would produce singles of 50 dwts., organzine of 32, and tram or wool silk of 30, a quality of silk extremely rare in our country. American silk is fine, nervous, good, regular, clean, of a fine color, and, in a word, it unites all the qualities that can be wished for. Its market price in the state of raw silk, well reeled, according to its different qualities, and well prepared, would be 26 francs a pound, and the sale of it at Lyons would be very easy, particularly if there was a constant supply of bales weighing from 100 to 150 pounds.

The Chamber of Commerce loses no time in publishing information so satisfactory. They ought, more than ever, to excite the Americans to plant mulberry trees and raise silk, a kind of industry that will afford great advantages to both countries, and may in future give birth to establishments of various kinds, and be a new source of wealth to the United States."

Cases of Conscience.—During the past week, two persons, who had smuggled goods, returned the amount of their ill-gotten gain to the Custom-House, by letter. One amounted to $20, the other $5. The latter restitution it is said was made at the instance of the Catholic clergyman, and one cent postage was enclosed.—*Boston Patriot.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
March 24th, 1830. }

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of two thousand dollars, transmitted to him from New York by an unknown person, as "due to the United States."
U. S. Telegraph.

Post Office Returns.—The aggregate *profit* or net receipts of postage.

From the state of New York, is	$272,524
That from Pennsylvania,	152,020
That from Massachusetts,	107,544
That from Virginia,	75,105
That from S. Carolina,	44,075

The clear profit of postage from the city of

New York,	129,970
Philadelphia,	83,920
Baltimore,	45,416
Boston,	51,847
New Orleans,	15,095

The editor of the Tarborough Free Press says that he is authorised to state that the Hon. *T. H. Hall* will not be a candidate for re-election to the next Congress.

Indians.—In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, Major Wager, commanding officer at Fort Mitchell, has issued an order, for all white men living in the Creek Nation, without permits, or who are not married to Indian women, and entitled to remain there under their laws, to leave the Indian country by the 25th inst. Those who fail to obey the order, are to be arrested, and delivered over to the civil authorities of Alabama.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, directing the Marshal of Alabama to remove from the Public Lands, subject to sale at Huntsvile, all persons who may have made an illegal settlement thereon, and authorising the employment of such military force as may be necessary to effect such removal.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Columbia Telescope says: "If the Tariff Law is not repealed, there must be blood letting—the Southern States must stand to their arms." Now we presume the Editor means by the Southern States, himself, a certain "learned doctor," and a few hot heads about the meridian of Colleton. We will venture there are not ten men in North Carolina prepared to join in this crusade against the Republic! Buckle on thy armour, Mr. Telescope, and beat up thy recruits—thou may'st "call spirits from the vasty deep." Out upon such Quixottes.
Oxford Examiner.

The Supreme Court terminated its Session yesterday, after having despatched much business, all of which was characterized, however by the accustomed patience and deliberation of that elevated and truly dignified tribunal. The Reports of its Decisions, it is said, will fill two volumes, instead of the usual allowance of one volume.—*Nat. Int.*

Well doing.—He that doth good to another man does also good to himself, not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well-doing is an ample reward.—*Seneca.*

By last Night's Mail.

Washington, March 27.

The Senate was yesterday again principally occupied, in secret session, on Executive business. One nomination only was confirmed, we believe, and that was a re-appointment, in the case of George Read, Attorney of the United States for the District of Delaware.

The rejection of the nomination of Mr. Herrick, as U. S. Attorney for the District of Ohio, which we mentioned on Thursday, was subsequently reconsidered, we learn, and was laid on the table for future decision.

The nomination of John P. Decatur, to the office of Collector of the Customs for the port of Portsmouth, is said to have undergone considerable discussion, but not to have been brought to a decision.

Yesterday being one of the days by rule set apart for private business, the House of Representatives spent the day in acting on private bills, a large number of which passed through Committees of the Whole, and were ordered to a third reading.
National Intelligencer.

Sea Serpent.—A schooner has arrived at Charleston, the captain and crew of which report that they saw, off the bar, an animal about 70 feet long, larger in circumference than a hogshead, and of the shape of an eel. A musket ball having been discharged at it, it struck the stern of the schr. three times, with such violence as the capt. thinks would have sunk her, if it had been against the bow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 24, Brigs President Manning from New York, Enterprise from do Schooners Martha Beaston from New York, Caroline from Halifax, Hussar from Charleston

CLEARED, Brigs Mary for Colombia, Elizabeth for St. Barts, Empress for New York, French Brig Bonne Mere for Guadaloupe. Colombian Schooner Dolores for Porto Cabello.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 75. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2½. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem, Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

☞The Anniversary Meeting of *The Fayetteville Methodist Sunday School* will take place at the Methodist Meeting House in this town, on Wednesday next, the 7th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—The Children will be examined, Managers elected, and an Address delivered by the President. Parents, Guardians and the friends of Sunday Schools generally, are invited to attend.

PORTRAIT, MINIATURE AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING.

MR. LADD, formerly from Boston, most respectfully Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that he intends to reside here for a season, and would be happy to devote his professional services to those who may want correct Likenesses. Old paintings cleaned and varnished, equal to new. His terms are reasonable. Specimens can be seen at his residence on Bow street, and at Mr. J. Campbell's Jewelry store.
Fayetteville, April 1. 69tf.

Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Henry A. Donaldson, late of this place, they will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, at noon, at the Town House, one Negro Man named Warren, also, Frank and his wife Kitty. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

J. BIRDSALL, } *Trustees of H. A.*
H. MAC LAURIN, } *Donaldson.*
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*
Fayetteville, March 31, 1830. 69 2w.

Trustee's Sale at Auction.

IN compliance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust made, executed, and dated, the 27th day of February last past, by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, to the Subscriber, for certain purposes therein mentioned, Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 20th day of April next, the following valuable

Real & Personal Property,

Viz: One half of all the
FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS,
Lots (about 1 1-3 acres) of Land, privileges and appurtenances belonging to the same.

1 handsome building Lot on Hay Mount on the West side of Adam street, containing one acre.

One House and Lot on North side of Mumford street, with improvements, recently occupied by said Mr. McLaurin as a Dwelling.

Two Negro Women.

Also, immediately afterwards, in front of the Subscriber's Auction Store,
HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.
Together with a valuable and extensive collection of BOOKS.

Terms very liberal and made known on the day of sale. HENRY W. AYER,
Trustee and Auctioneer.
Fayetteville, March 31, 1830. 69-ts.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE OF

Ten Thousand Dollars.

To be drawn in the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on

Wednesday, 28th of April.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4 for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5, | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62 *Cts.*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, March 25, 1830. 69-3t.

Removal.

George W. Ragland & Co.,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have removed their shop to the store lately occupied by Mr. John McKinnon, on the corner of Dick and Person streets, immediately opposite to their late stand. Where they will at all times be prepared to execute any work in the line of their business, with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

They have a good supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. now on hand for sale low.
Fayetteville, March 18. 67-3t.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi-annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

20 casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-5m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Cumberland County.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the case wherein John Drake & Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r of the estate of James Atkins, deceased, and others are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following *PROPERTY*, lying in Cumberland & Moore Counties, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, deceased, to John McNeill, Adm'r thereof.

350 acres on Kenny's creek
300 on Buck creek including the crane pond
200 on Blacksmith's creek
450 on do do
300 on Sheffler's creek
100 on Thornton's creek
200 on Fish creek
300 on do
35 on Hugh's branch or creek
100 on Hector's creek
176 on Black river
288 on Puppy creek and Black river
150 joining Chatham line
100 on Reubens creek or branch
360 joining the above
440 also joining the above
50 on Black river
300 on Black river and Buie's creek
225 on Jones's creek & east side of Dobbins branch
267 on both sides the western prong of do do
50 on east side Dobbins branch
300 on Black river swamp
110 on the waters of Black river
340 on the waters of Kennys creek and Black river
500 on Harrison's creek, waters of Black river
200 on Black river
153 on east side of do.
200 on Black river
340 on do and on Sprawles road
340 on the beaver dam, waters of buckhorn and Parkers creek
120 joining the above, on Marsh branch
150 on the beaver dam
192 on do waters of buckhorn
35 on do
190 between Upper Little river and Cape Fear
1140 joining the above
250 on Upper Little river
47 joining Allen McLean
130 joining Solomon Walker
110 on upper side Upper Little river
500 on do do
288 on do do
108 on do do
90 on the Horsepen branch
640 on Sandy creek swamp
50 on Mockoson branch
400 on Harrison creek swamp
264 on Mill creek
330 on do
420 on the waters of Mill creek
208 between the two Little rivers
616 on the upper side Upper Little river
330 on north east and south west side Cape Fear
100 on both sides of Hector's creek
198 on Cape Fear
36 on the upper side of Upper Little river
225 on Hectors creek waters
50 on the upper side of do
108 in Moore county, including the cool spring
300 in do. on Tom's creek
200 in do. between Buffalo and Bear creeks
200 in do. on north side of Deep river

Terms liberal and will be made known on the day of sale.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

February 15, 1830. 63-ts.

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned; and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62-t10A

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

Sale of LANDS for Town Taxes.

THE following is a *LIST of PROPERTY*, which I propose to sell on Monday, the 19th of April next, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Town Tax due thereon for the year 1828, with the cost of advertising the same.

Polls	Lots.			Valuation.	Tax.
1		No. 66, Campbellton, unlisted,		$ 10	$0 5
1		67	do do	10	5
1		72	do do	10	5
1		79	do do	10	5
1		119	do do	10	5
1		122	do do	10	5
1	1	East side No. street joining E. B., Thomas Grimes,		75	1 37½
	2	Improved, Moore Street, and No. street, do.		925	4 62½
1		Moore street, Richard S. Hackley,		20	10
1		Joining John Huske, Cumberland street, do.		5	2½
1		Hillsborough street, do		10	5
1		Lamon street, Elizabeth Hogg,		40	20

JOHN MURCHISON, *Town Collector.*

Fayetteville, March 6, 1830. 66ts.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 23tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¾ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted, Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

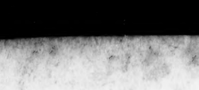
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to
JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds, Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Provender and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with advantage of that experience, is pledged for the comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place will moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1830.

☞As statements have been made to mislead the Travellers, and prejudice them against this House, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the North Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1830.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where Cold or *Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce. Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr. Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDI.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES.*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, cards, combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, Pipkins, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, saddlery, bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the late firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.